mines the daily work underground is 9 hours for a 6-day week. On the railways the Rules of 1931 provide for a 6o-hour week for continual work and an 84-hour week for intermittent work. There is no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers. Only a very small percentage of the workers of India get holidays with pay; the Cawnpore Enquiry has recommended them.

But if conditions are often unsatisfactory in the great industries, what are we to say of the smaller and unregulated concerns? There are many concerns employing less than the twenty persons required for status as a factory. R.C.L. says that only too often the buildings are unsuitable and the machinery unguarded. And though lighting is inadequate, night work is carried on. Such small industries have been outside the sphere of operations of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In addition to mechanical defects, such factories lack proper sanitation and conveniences for washing. While the Commission believed that, owing to the nature of the work, the rules as to child labour were not widely contravened, the atmosphere was more akin to the domestic workshop than of the factory proper. But in places where no power is used, and as many as 700 or more may be employed, it is another matter. R.C.L. especially made reference to the mica factories, many of which employ over 800, 30 per cent, being children. Children of from six to ten were being employed cutting mica. In the Punjab, women and children over eight clean wool in a vitiated atmosphere. In the shellac factories of C.P., Behar and Orissa, work is carried on in unsatisfactory buildings with leaky roofs and earthen floors; there is a serious lack of drainage. The Director of Public Health of C.P. referred to the "stinking effluvia from washing basins and drains'[5] as being "disgusting" to those employed in washing the shellac, who have to "stand knee-deep in this water in the pits and carry on the work for